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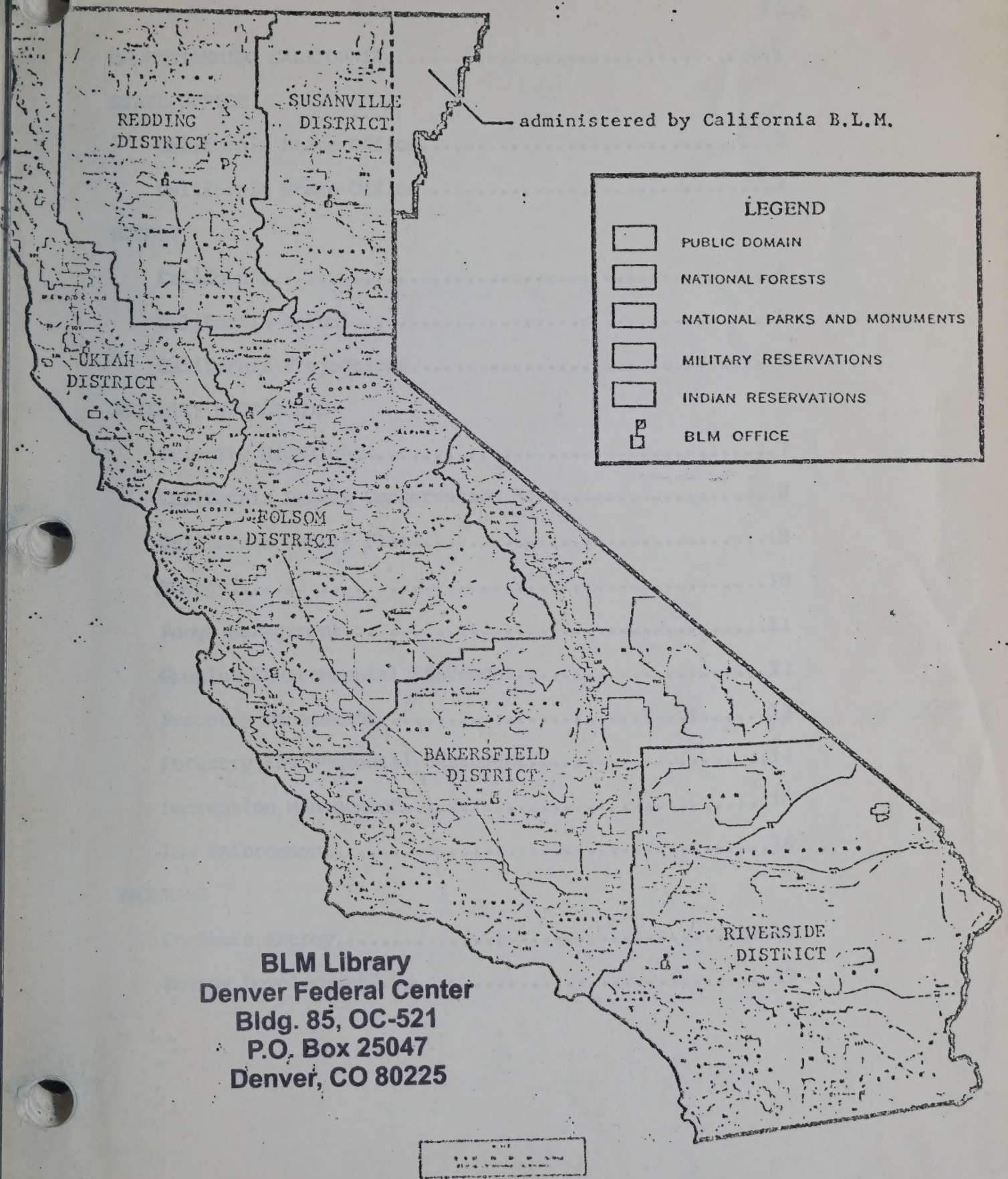

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UNDERSTANDING CALIFORNIA

California is the nation's most populous state and the third largest in area -- its 100 million acres ranking behind only Alaska and Texas. Its population of 23 million, 10 percent of all the people in the United States, exceeds that of all the other public lands states combined. California's Congressional Delegation totals 43 compared to a total of only 31 Congressional representatives all together in the other public land states. If California were an independent nation, its gross economic product would rank seventh among the nations of the world, between Great Britain and the People's Republic of China. Its civilian government also is huge and complex with 84 departments, boards and commissions; 135,000 civil service employees; and, 75,000 employees of the state's higher education system.

California is an urbanized, industrial state, yet agriculture remains its number one industry. Forestry, minerals, outdoor recreation and tourism are important elements of its economy. Manufacturing industries include aircraft, aerospace, electronics, automobiles, chemicals, textiles, food and forest products. Only New York has a greater concentration of mass communications media.

The diversity of California is illustrated by its topography, from the highest point in the 48 contiguous states at 14,496-foot Mount Whitney to the lowest at 286 feet below sea level at Badwater in Death Valley. Virtually every life zone in the United States can be found somewhere in California.

The public lands comprise one-sixth of California, or 16 million acres, and are as diverse as the state itself, from the rugged coastline and dense fir forests of the King Range to the dunes, mountain ranges, playas, and Joshua Tree Forests of the California Desert. The public lands include areas in the Coast Range, the sage brush-pinyon juniper country of the Great Basin, the oak-grass hills of the Mother Lode, whitewater rivers and the rugged mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The public lands provide habitat for virtually all of California's antelope; significant portions of the state's deer herds; and, most of the Tule Elk and Desert Bighorn Sheep. These lands also make important economic contributions through oil and gas leaseable minerals geothermal energy; grazing and timber production; as well as open space for throngs of recreationists from birdwatchers to motorcycle riders, from hang gliders to sand sailers.

The Federal Government spent $47.2 billion in California in FY 1976. But, of all Federal Departments the least amount -- $420 million, or less than one percent -- was spent by the Department of the Interior. Of that $420 million spent by Interior, only $20 million was spent by BLM to manage the lands and resources of one-sixth of the surface area of this State!

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE

The California State Office administers 17.5 million acres of public land under BLM jurisdiction: 16 million in California, which is one-sixth the land surface of the State; and 1.5 million acres in Nevada. In addition, BLM California is responsible for 2.5 million acres of mineral reserve lands. These lands are managed through six District Offices in California: Bakersfield, Susanville, Redding, Folsom, Ukiah and Riverside. A special project team, the Desert Planning Staff, is responsible for development of a comprehensive plan for the management, use, and protection of the California Desert Conservation Area.

The BLM work force in California consists of 706 authorized positions, including 458 which are Permanent Full-Time, and 203 WAE, along with a fluctuating number of Part-Time, Temporary, and YACC staff employees. The operating budget in California for FY 1978 is $22 million. Total receipts, which include geothermal bonus bids and rentals, oil and gas leases, timber sales, recreation use and grazing fees, are averaging $18.9 million annually over the five-year period 1974-1978; and are projected to average $39.6 million per year in the 10-year period 1979-1988.

Public lands under California State Office jurisdiction range from densely forested sections on the North Coast to the Desert in the South. These lands contain the nation's prime geothermal resources as well as other energy sources and valuable minerals. They contain 240,000 acres of commercial timber land and nearly 10 million acres of grazing land. Some 16 million visitor days of recreation use occur on these lands, and scenic, wildlife, wilderness and environmental values are abundant throughout.

The only two National Conservation Areas in the United States -- the King Range and the California Desert -- are located in the state and are managed by the California State Office. The King Range comprises 60,000 acres of scenic land on the north coast and the California Desert spans over 25 million acres (one-fourth of the state's land surface), of which 12.5 million acres are public lands.

A BLM Outer Continental Shelf Office is located in Los Angeles with OCS responsibilities for the California, Oregon, and Washington coastline. However, this office is administered directly by BLM's Washington D.C. headquarters and does not come under the assigned responsibilities of BLM's California State Office except for processing personnel actions. No data on the OCS program are included in this book.

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE

LANDS ADMINISTERED

California	16.0 million acres
Nevada	1.5 million acres
TOTAL PUBLIC LANDS	17.5 million acres
MINERAL RESERVE LANDS	2.5 million acres

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL

Permanent Full-Time	458
W.A.E.	203
Permanent Part-Time	17
YACC Staff	28
TOTAL EMPLOYEES	706

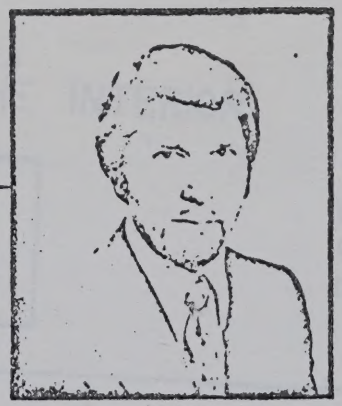
FY 1978 OPERATING BUDGET..... $22 million

AVERAGE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

Average past 5 years	$18.9 million
Projected average next 10 years	$39.6 million

BLM California

Ed Hastey
STATE DIRECTOR



ASSOCIATE STATE DIRECTOR

April 1978

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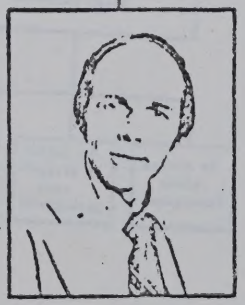
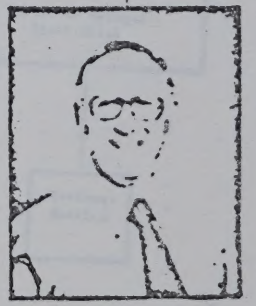
Dick Knight
CHIEF, DIVISION OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

Roland Rush
CHIEF, DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Bob Pfetzger
CHIEF, PLANNING COORDINATION

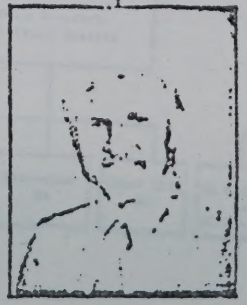
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

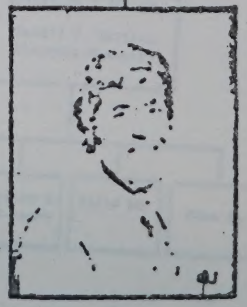


Wes Cleary
DISTRICT MANAGER, SUSANVILLE

Stan Butler
DISTRICT MANAGER, REDDING

Al Sherman
DISTRICT MANAGER, FOLSOM

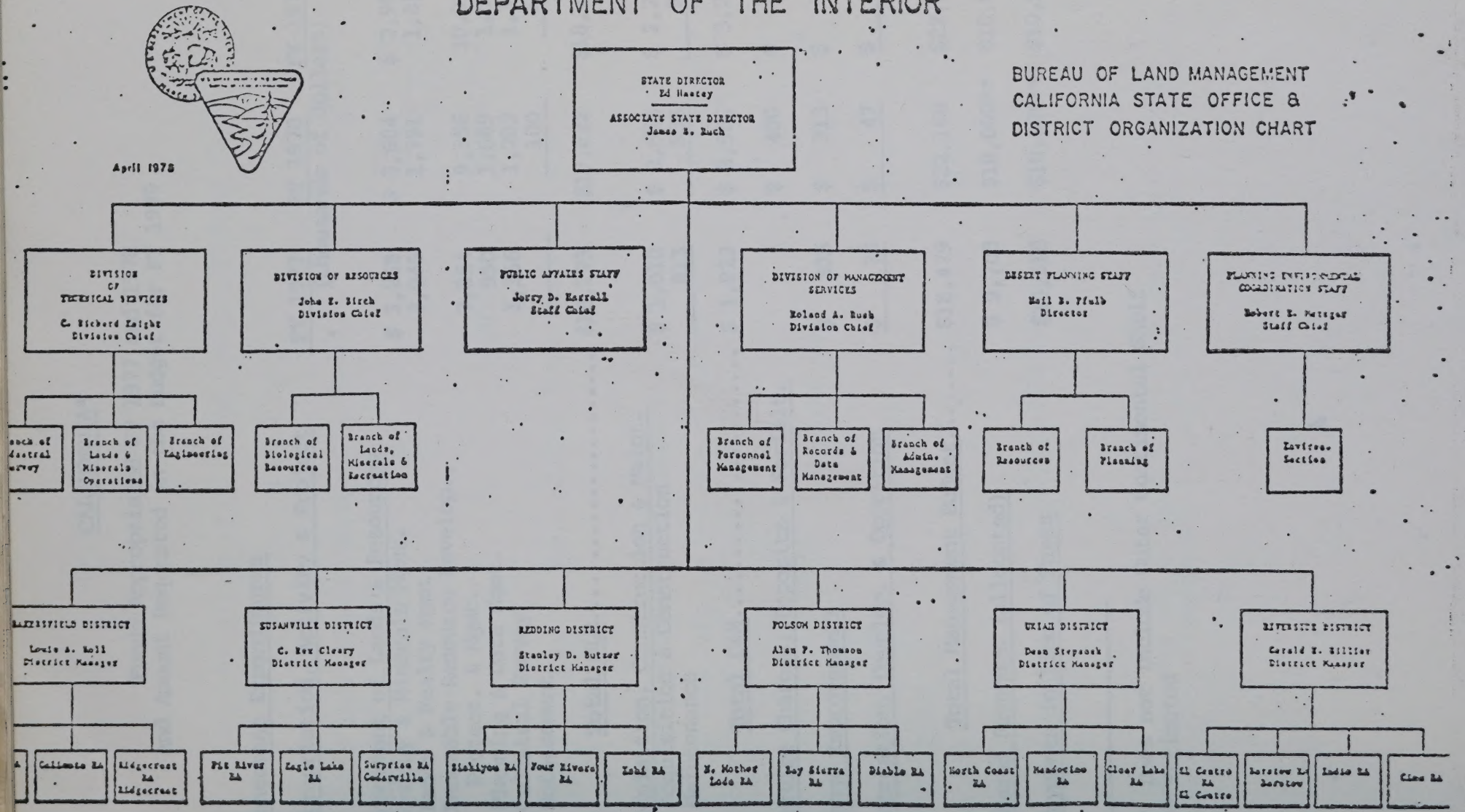


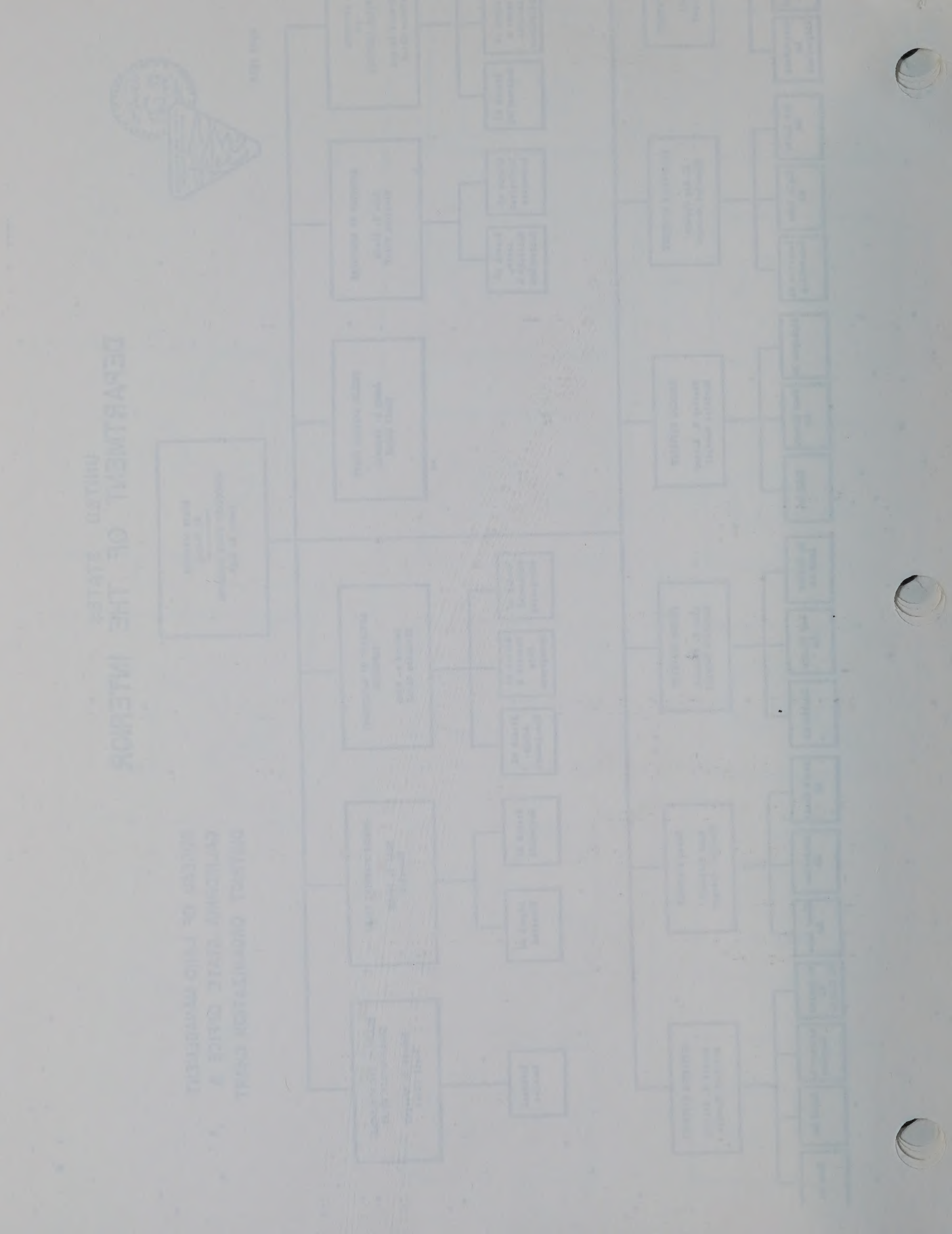


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE & DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART

April 1975





CALIFORNIA*

Funds Appropriated FY 1977 and 1978
and Amount Requested in the Budget for FY 1979

Management Expenditures

Appropriation, Activity & Project	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
	(thousands of dollars)		
Management of Lands & Resources			
Energy & Minerals Mgmt.	$ 3,268	$ 3,604	$ 2,907
Lands & Realty Mgmt.	3,045	1,791	1,855
Renewable Resource Develop., Protect. & Mgmt.	7,854	9,356	10,938
Planning & Data Mgmt.	950	1,689	1,566
Cadastral Survey	1,156	1,282	1,396
Enforcement		100	100
Total MLR.....	$16,273	$17,822	$18,762
Acquisition, Construction & Maint.			
Acquisition & Construction	$ 1,010	$ 2,653	$ 2,288
Maintenance	813	933	956
Total C&M.....	$ 1,823	$ 3,586	$ 3,244
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeit.		$ 400	$ 450
Range Improvements	$ 305	$ 313	$ 360
Recreation, Develop. & Operation	$ 78	$ 47	$ 63
Total Management Budget.....	$18,479	$22,168	$22,879
Shared Revenues (allocated)	$ 9,708	$10,000**	$10,000**
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	$10,518	$10,500**	$10,500**

* Does not include Outer Continental Shelf
** Estimated

CALIFORNIA

FY 1974 - 1978 Actual

Federal Receipts and Estimated Values of Goods & Services from Public Lands Managed by BLM

Receipts:

Geothermal Bonus Bids & Rentals (Pre-Power Production)	$	11.2 million
On shore Oil & Gas Royalties		70.0 million
Timber Sales		10.0 million
Grazing Fees		3.2 million
TOTAL	$	94.4 million

$94.4 million / 5 yrs. = $18.9 million average annual receipts

Estimated Total Values of Selected Goods & Services

88 million bbls. oil (on shore) @ $7.30/bbl.	$	642.4 million
39 BCF nat. gas (on shore) @ $1.20/MCF		46.8 million
Geothermal (Pre-power production stage)		- -
Other Minerals (Potash, Sodium)		12.0 million
Mineral Materials (various)		12.0 million
Timber: 97 million bd. ft. @ $103/MBF aver.		10.0 million
Grazing: 2,309,000 AUM's @ $2.38/AUM (fair market value)		5.5 million
Recreation: 50 million visitor days @ $2.50/VUD		125.0 million
SUBTOTAL*		$853.7 million

853.7 million / 5 yrs. = $170.7 million/average annual value

* Dollar values are not assigned to wildlife, cultural resources, endangered species, watershed, air and water quality under management and protection.

CALIFORNIA

FY 1979 - 1988 Projections

Federal Receipts and Estimated Values of Goods & Services From Public Lands in California Managed by BLM*

Receipts

Geothermal Bonus Bids & Rentals	$ 27.0 million
Geothermal Production Royalties	13.8 million
On shore Oil & Gas Royalties	282.8 million
Timber Sales	58.5 million
Grazing Fees	14.3 million
TOTAL	$ 396.4 million

$\frac{\$396.4 \text{ million}}{10 \text{ yrs}}$ = $39.6 million average annual receipts

Estimated Total Values of Selected Goods & Services

85 million bbls. oil (on shore) @ $12.00 bbl.	$1,380.0 million
30 BCF nat. gas (on shore) @ $2.75/MCF	82.5 million
Geothermal: 7,884 million KWH @ $.014/KWH (300 megawatts capacity on line FY 84-88)	110.4 million
Timber: 250 million bd. ft. @ $234/MBF	58.5 million
Grazing: 4,600,000 AUM's @ $3.12/AUM aver.	14.3 million
Recreation: 150 million visitor use days @ $2.50/VUD	375.0 million
Mineral Materials (various)	30.0 million
Other Minerals-(Potash Sodium)	28.0 million
SUBTOTAL**	$2078.7 million

$\frac{\$2,078.7 \text{ million}}{10 \text{ yrs.}}$ = $207.9 million/average annual value

---

* Projections do not include an inflation factor.

** Dollar values are not assigned to wildlife, cultural resources, endangered species, watershed, air and water quality under management and protection.

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

BLM programs in California, with its unique abundance and diversity of resources and overwhelming population, cover the entire range of Bureau activities except for coal leasing, and much of the coal production of the West will be moved to, or used for energy generation for transmission to California.

It is recognized that many program needs on the public lands cannot be met within current program constraints: funding, manpower, and the limitations of time and technology. Priority decisions must be made; established by law, budget, National and State policy, and public demand. These priorities must be accommodated within a sound framework of multiple use and sustained yield management of the public lands.

Highlighting priority programs for BLM, California are:

The California Desert Conservation Area

Energy - Development Production and Transmission

Range Management and Environmental Statements

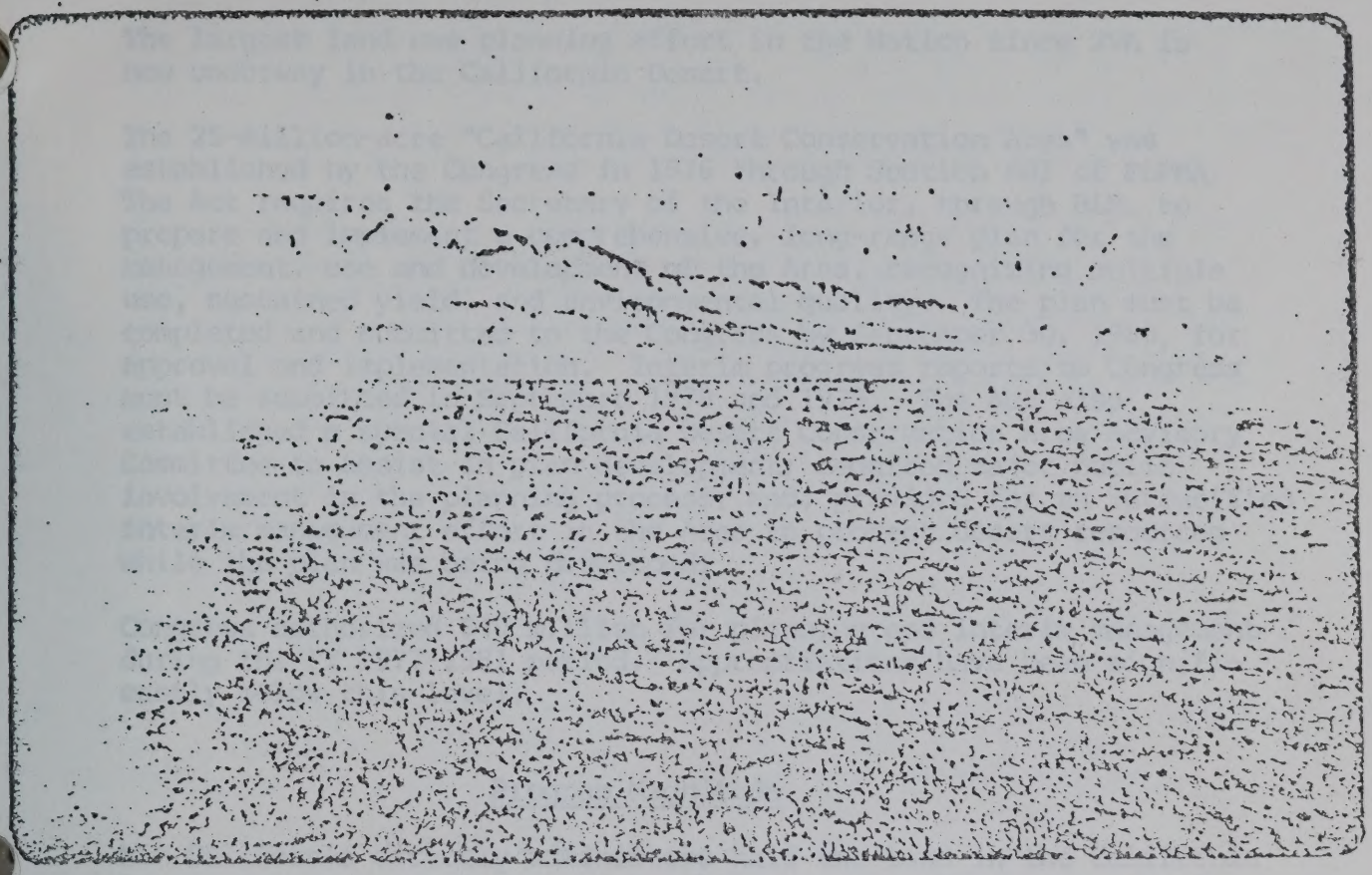
Forest Management and Environmental Statements

Recreation Management

Law Enforcement

These priority highlights are summarized in the following section. Other BLM programs in California, and specific aspects of activities within these priority summaries, make up the concluding program section of this book.

California Desert Conservation Area



California Desert Conservation Area

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

The largest land use planning effort in the Nation since TVA is now underway in the California Desert.

The 25-million-acre "California Desert Conservation Area" was established by the Congress in 1976 through Section 601 of FLPMA. The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior, through BLM, to prepare and implement a comprehensive, long-range plan for the management, use and development of the Area, recognizing multiple use, sustained yield, and environmental quality. The plan must be completed and submitted to the Congress by September 30, 1980, for approval and implementation. Interim progress reports to Congress must be submitted in September 1978 and 1979. The Act also established a special California Desert Conservation Area Advisory Committee to assist in plan development; required major public involvement in the planning process; and, provided for an intensified interim management effort in the Area to protect desert resources while the plan was being developed.

Congress authorized $40 million for planning and interim management during the FY 1977-1981 period. Appropriations have been significantly below this level.

Program Magnitude

BLM California directly administers half the land in the California Desert Conservation Area: 12.5 million acres. There are also 3 million acres of military reservations; 2.5 million acres of National Monuments; with the remaining acreage in state and private ownership.

This vast region of open space, public lands, and tremendous natural and cultural resource values is in the backyard of 12 million people who live in the Southern California coastal megalopolis. Issues and controversies are inevitable: How much energy generation, wilderness, off-road vehicle use, mineral production, endangered species, transmission corridors, wildlife, livestock grazing, irrigated agriculture, geothermal stream? Where?

These issues, and many others, must be resolved within a multiple use concept in the California Desert Plan. These resource uses must be managed in the interim to protect the values being addressed in the Plan; and, the impacts of these uses must be addressed in the Environmental Statement on that Plan.

An Advisory Committee of 15 exceptionally capable persons representing a variety of disciplines, viewpoints, and geographic areas in California has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Five Committee meetings, with public attendance of up to 400 per meeting, have been held to date, and four more are scheduled for this calendar year.

The planning effort is being carried out by California BLM's Desert Planning Staff, an interdisciplinary professional organization located in Riverside. A desertwide inventory requiring the most sophisticated techniques of data gathering, sampling and analysis, including LANDSAT and computer technology, is in its second year and scheduled for completion in January 1979. Compilation of data into a Draft California Desert Plan is already beginning, with the Draft Plan scheduled for publication by February 1980. The Final California Desert Plan must be completed by September 30, 1980. This requires an almost unprecedented process of public involvement with thousands of Federal, state, and local agencies and special interest organizations. In addition, a major effort is continuing to reach the millions of people who are concerned about the California Desert and who have the right to be aware of BLM's activities and procedures.

The Desert Plan appropriation of $2 million for FY 1978 was supplemented by an additional $700,000 this year from other BLM programs in California in order to keep the Plan on its required schedule.

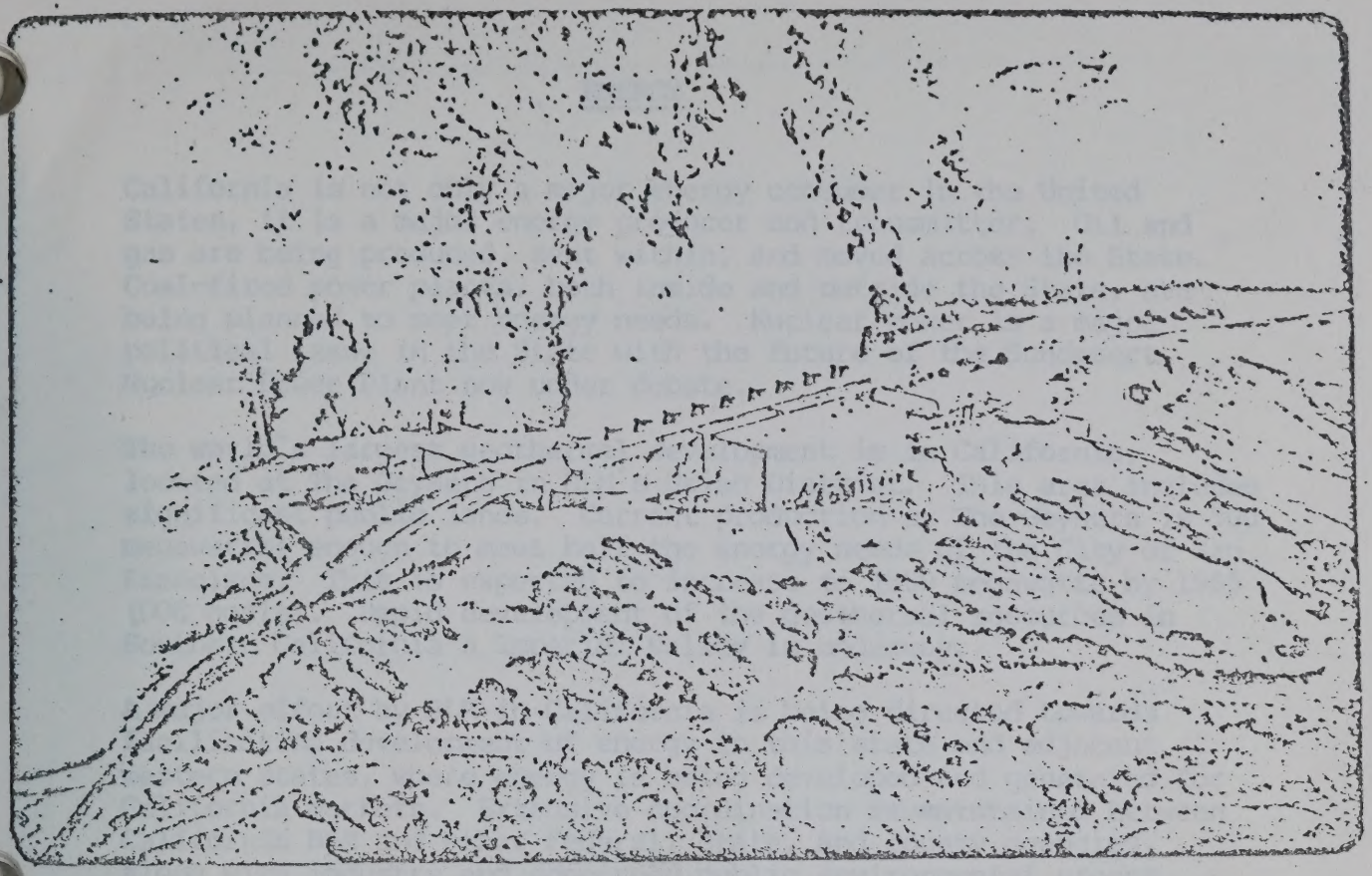
Environmental Statement

The draft and final California Desert Plans require the concurrent development of draft and final Environmental Statements. This will be BLM California's second Environmental Statement on a major land use plan, the first being on the King Range National Conservation Area. The time frame for the California Desert Plan Environmental Statement is extremely tight, and will require concurrent ES involvement and review by the California State Office, the BLM Washington Office, the Department's Office of Environmental Program Review, and the Solicitor's Office to meet deadlines with a sound, quality product.

Interim Management

Progress does not stop for planning, nor should it. Management decisions on land use must be made every day on the public lands in the California Desert.

FLPMA contains a special mandate for an interim program to manage, use, and protect the public lands and their resources, now in danger of destruction, in the California Desert Conservation Area while the Desert Plan is being prepared. Emphasis is placed upon such issues as law enforcement rangers and mining regulations. These issues, together with key actions on energy development, off-road vehicles, wilderness, wild burros, recreation, curtural resources, and numerous others that affect interim management in the Area are discussed on separate Program Pages throughout this book.



Energy

ENERGY

California is not only a major energy consumer in the United States, it is a major energy producer and transmitter. Oil and gas are being produced, sent within, and moved across the State. Coal-fired power plants, both inside and outside the State, are being planned to meet energy needs. Nuclear power is a major political issue in the State with the future of the Sundesert Nuclear Power Plant now under debate.

The world's largest geothermal development is in California, located at The Geysers in BLM's Ukiah District. This area includes significant public lands. Current production at The Geysers is 500 megawatts; enough to meet half the energy needs of the City of San Francisco. This is expected to increase to 1880 megawatts by 1985 (DOE goals). Rapid development of the geothermal resources in Southern California's Imperial Valley is underway.

A major effort by BLM in California is being directed towards facilitating development of energy in this state and adjacent western states, where energy is being developed and generated for California markets. Extensive coordination is maintained between California BLM and other Federal, state, and county agencies, along with industry and concerned public environmental groups.

This effort is being implemented in three multi-disciplinary program areas: On-Shore Energy, Energy Development, and Utility Corridors (described in Program Pages in the concluding section). The thrust of these programs includes the leasing and development of priority Federal geothermal resources; approval of thermal-electric generation facilitires; approval of energy transmission corridors, and withdrawal of public lands for hydroelectric projects such as Auburn Dam (Bureau of Reclamation).

Range Management and Environmental Statements

Range Management and Environmental Statements

Program Definition and Magnitude

Three types of ranges are managed by BLM: Great Basin, Desert Arid, and Mediterranean Annual. All three types occur on public lands in California, and Mediterranean Annual is unique to California.

Livestock Grazing in California

Licenses and Leases Annually	874
Cattle and Horses	114,000
Sheep	64,000
Total AUM's	400,000
Acres subject to Grazing	10,000,000

(Also See "Wild Horses and Burros" Program Page)

Program Objective

Management of grazing on public lands within the vegetative resource capabilities for livestock production while providing for other resource needs; to prevent domestic livestock trespass; and, to ensure that federal investments in range projects are allocated wisely and maintained to retain their utility.

Program Status

Thirty percent (3 million acres) of California's 10 million acres of range lands have established trend studies on them. Based on this sampling, it is estimated that 2,700,000 acres are improving, 5,100,000 acres are static and 2,200,000 acres are declining. These trends are not expected to change as long as the majority of range program capability is being expended on grazing Environmental Statements (see following program page on Grazing Environmental Statement).

Livestock trespass is being handled on a case-by-case basis. The total magnitude of livestock trespass is not presently known.

Maintenance of existing range facilities is being limited, in most cases, to making inspections of existing projects.

MAJOR ISSUE

The livestock industry and concerned environmental organizations, which have both been extremely supportive of BLM's efforts in California, are becoming seriously frustrated by potential long delays in implementing sound grazing management programs and projects on the ground.

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the court-ordered BLM program resulting from the suit filed by National Resource Defense Council, California BLM will be preparing 23 Environmental Statements between 1975 and 1988. This effort will cost approximately $13 million from inventory to statement. This figure does not include the California Desert Conservation Area Environmental Statement; any cost incurred by offices outside California; or, any implementation of intensive livestock management.

Program Objective

To ensure that environmental impacts of livestock grazing are understood, are shared with the public, and are taken into account in management decisions.

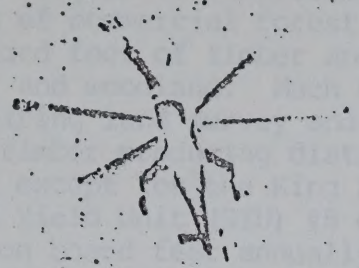
Program Status

The first of the 23 statements has been released by the Department of the Interior for publication as a Draft ES. At the present time, the Tuledad-Homecamp statement, has cost approximately $800,000. Two other statements are in the interim stage, and to be completed in 1980: Cowhead/Massacre in the Susanville area, encompassing 793,000 acres; and, the California Desert Conservation Area in the Riverside and Bakersfield Districts. The ES on the final California Desert Plan will also satisfy the court directed range ES encompassing 11 million acres, only portions of which are suitable for grazing. In 1981, statements are to be completed on McCain Valley, 74,000 acres; Mount Dome, 34,000 acres; and Owens Valley, 414,000 acres.

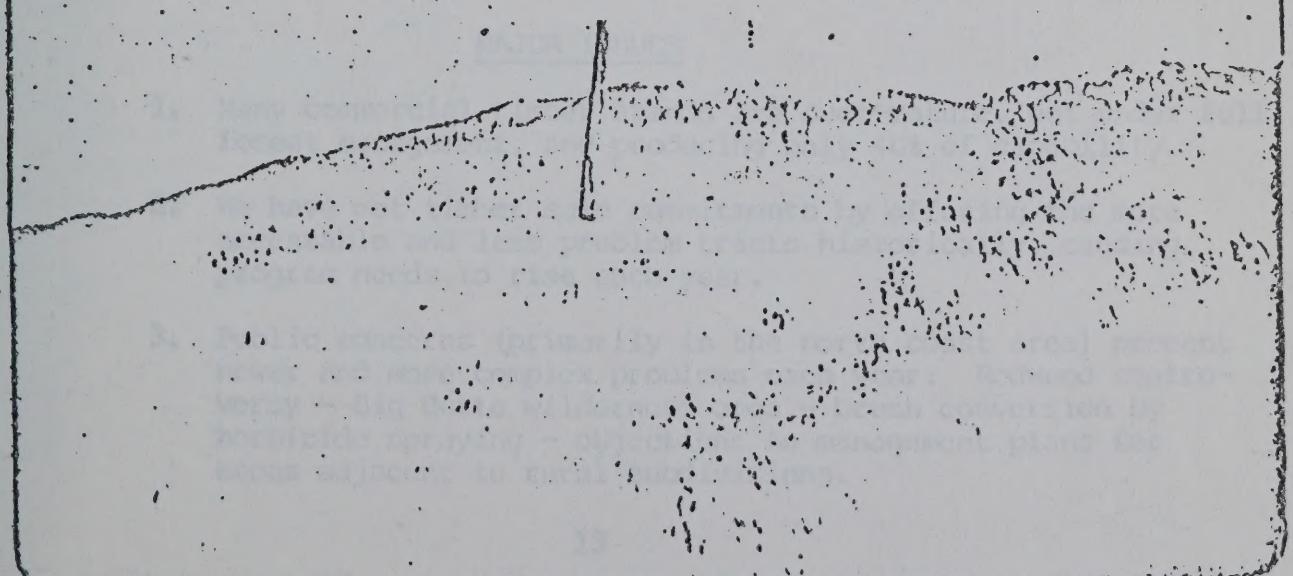
BLM in California has proposed a new approach for public involvement for developing land use alternatives as the basis for a grazing ES, and a streamlined review process is currently under consideration for the Director's approval in the Washington Office.

MAJOR ISSUE

There is significant disagreement on the best and most realistic way to allocate and analyze impacts on vegetative resources. California BLM believes that allocation, analysis, and management by utilization is the most effective way of meeting our objectives for proper range management.



Forest Management and Environmental Statements



FOREST MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The Forest Management Program in California is second only to Oregon in BLM; 240,000 acres of commercial forest land, containing approximately 3.5 billion board feet of timber and over 600,000 acres of non-commercial timber and woodland. Much of the forested land is on scattered tracts requiring land survey and access across private land. Ukiah is the primary timber producing district, which makes up Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) #13, except for the King Range Conservation Area which has its own Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) #8 of 20,000 acres producing approximately 2 million board feet annually. There are forestry programs in Folsom, Redding and Susanville where tracts throughout the districts make up Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) #15.

Program Objectives

Develop and market the full productive capability of the commercial timber lands under multiple use and sustained yield principles, based on the allocation of forest lands to timber production under the Bureau's planning system and the assessment of environmental impacts. Complete, by September 1980, a timber management plan and Environmental Statement for SYU #13, and a timber management plan and environmental assessment for SYU #15. (See following Forestry Environmental Statement page)

Program Status

The last forest inventory in California is over 13 years old and calculated an annual allowable cut of 52 million board feet. Pending completion of a current inventory we are operating on an annual allocation of 20 million board feet. The current inventory and subsequent timber management plans have been delayed, pending completion of the court-required environmental analysis which requires a substantial portion of the forestry program capability. Drought conditions in California in the past two years caused epidemic insect infestations, principally in the Central Sierra. As a result, 75% of the Folsom District annual sales volume will be salvage (bug-kill) timber this year. Our forest development program is somewhat restrained; 500,000 seedlings were planted in 1978, largely by YACC crews with seedlings grown under BLM auspices.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Many commercial timber stands are over-mature, not under full forest management, and producing only 40% of capability.

2. We have met timber sale commitments by offering the more accessable and less problem tracts historically, causing program needs to rise each year.

3. Public concerns (primarily in the north coast area) present newer and more complex problems each year: Redwood controversy - Big Butte wilderness area - brush conversion by herbicide spraying - objections to management plans for areas adjacent to rural subdivisions.

Program Definition and Magnitude

The timber management program administered by BLM in California, except for SYU #8 (King Range), is impacted by the lawsuit filed against BLM nationally by the Natural Resources Defense Council on November 7, 1975. As a part of the national settlement agreement whereby BLM agreed to more site specific environmental analyses, a completion date of 1980 was established for preparation of an Environmental Statement (ES) on (SYU) #13, which encompasses the timber lands in the Ukiah District except for King Range; and the Environmental Assessment Record (EAR) for SYU #15 which encompasses the timber lands in the Susanville, Folsom, Redding and Bakersfield districts.

The Environmental Statement will examine 70,000 acres of public land scattered through three planning units in SYU #13 capable of timber production, including land use alternatives considered in reaching the proposal. Limitations are to be identified on timber harvesting and related management practices in order to maintain productive forest land values and to provide for the protection and use of other resources. The annual volume of timber harvest proposed and the mix of silvicultural methods needed to carry out the activity plan (Allowable Cut Plan) are also to be considered. The Environmental Assessment Record is to be prepared for 150,000 acres of productive forest land scattered throughout SYU #15.

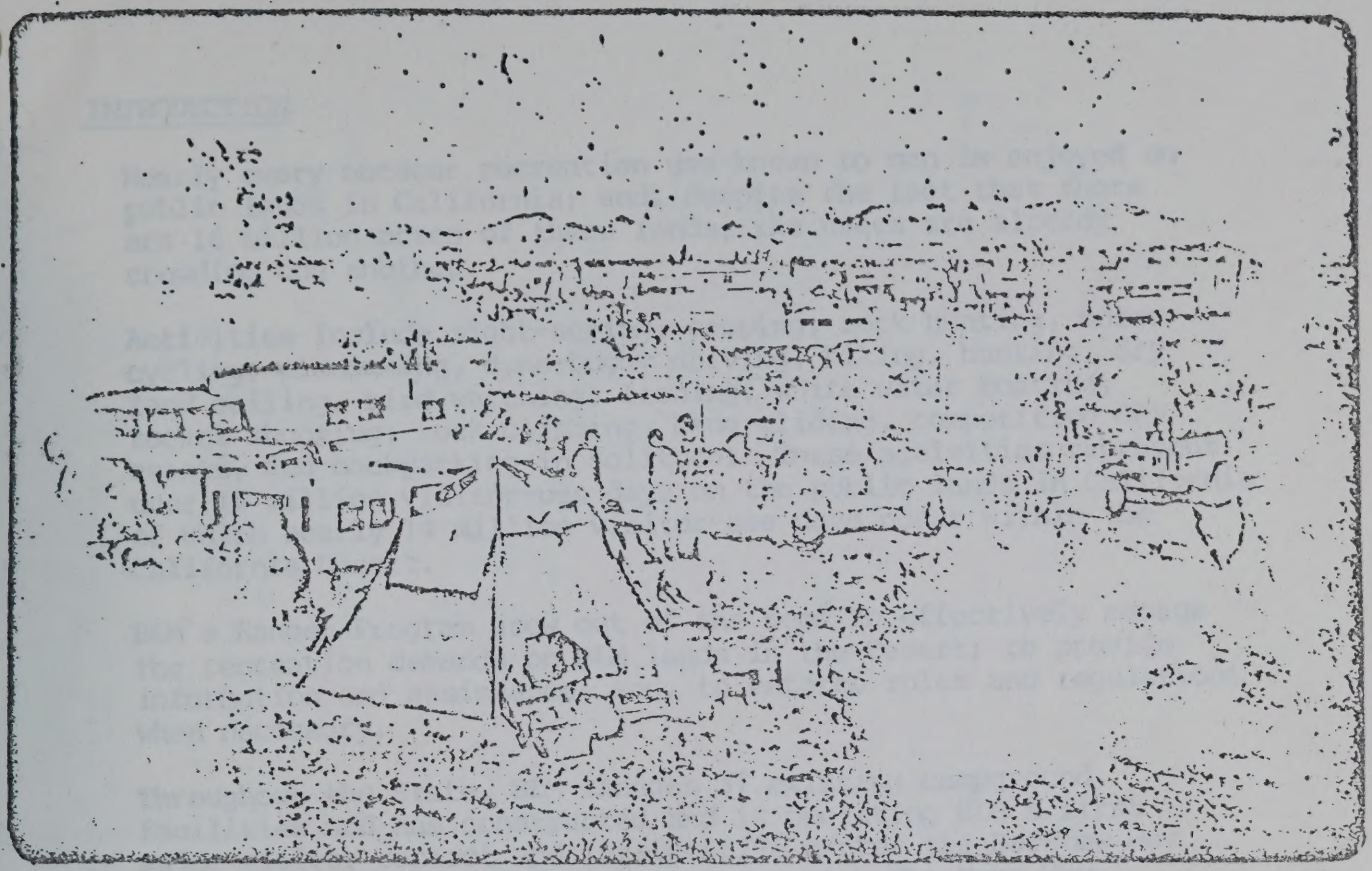
Progam Status

SYU 13 (ES)

Inventories are scheduled for completion this fiscal year to update Management Framework Plans for the forest land and areas impacted by the forestry program. This is a major inventory effort with particular problems in soils and wildlife inventories. A quality Environmental Statement, completed on schedule, depends on the capability to obtain adequate data.

SYU 15 (EAR)

The Bureau has recently decided that time will not permit gathering additional data for the SYU #15 EAR which will, therefore be prepared with existing information. Existing inventory data is being analyzed now and existing Management Framework Plans will be utilized to the extent possible. The EAR will be completed as a programmatic analysis of a 10-year timber management plan using current data.



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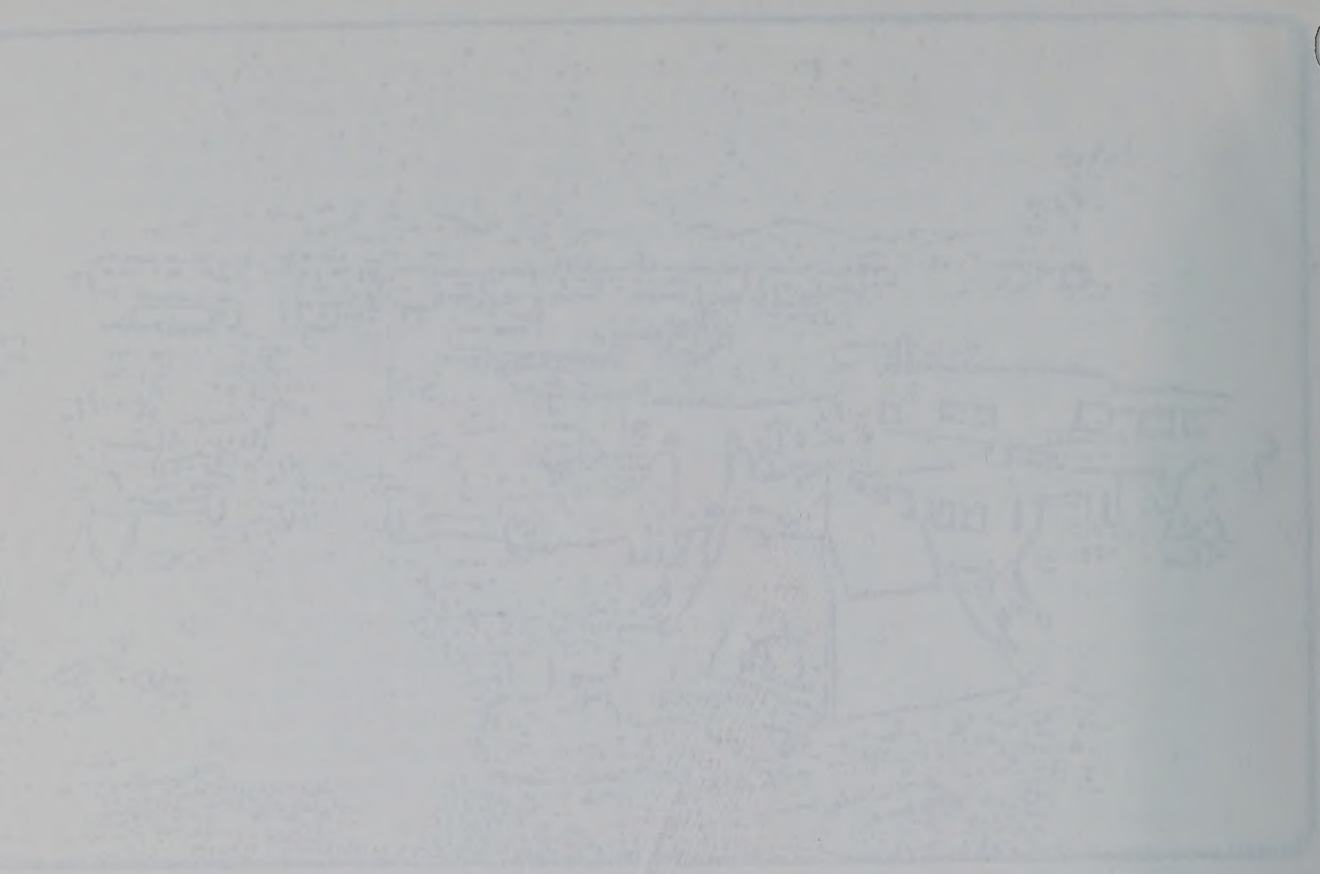

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RECREATION MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Nearly every outdoor recreation use known to man is enjoyed on public lands in California; and, despite the fact that there are 16 million acres of these lands, the users are already crowding one another.

Activities include sight-seeing, camping, rock hunting, motorcycling, picnicking, dune-buggy driving, hiking, hunting, dry land sailing, bird watching, fishing, white water boating, rocket shooting, rock climbing, hang gliding, competitive ORV events, and backpacking in solitude. These activities represent over 16 million visitor-use days on the public lands in California of which nearly 14 million visitor-use days occur within the California Desert.

BLM's Ranger Program grew out of the need to effectively manage the recreation demands on BLM lands in the Desert; to provide information and assistance; and, to enforce rules and regulations when necessary.

Throughout the State, BLM manages 37 existing campground facilities and has constructed and is operating BLM's first major visitor contact and interpretive center the Barstow Way Station, located in the California Desert. The Yuha Way Station, a second center, is scheduled for construction in the fall of 1978.

Major construction has been completed on 32 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail in Southern California. Progress is underway for the construction and management of 113 additional miles. Involvement is also underway in the National Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program. Over the next 15 months, BLM will be working closely with the State of California in the development of the state's Cooperative Outdoor Recreation Plan. BLM is also studying the public lands in California for wilderness values and providing interim management guidance.

Separate program pages will give the background of key facets of Outdoor Recreation Management, including Off-Road Vehicles, White Water Boating, Cultural Resource Management, Recreation Land Acquisition, and the Pacific Crest Trail.

There is a lot going on, but one thing is clear; the potential for recreation management is just beginning to be realized on public lands in California.

Law Enforcement

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Greatly increased used of public lands within the last 20 years has been accompanied by a dramatic rise in the occurrence of crime: those crimes which users commit against each other; and, those crimes with involve theft and destruction of resources. The most prevalent crimes against resources are thefts, destructions, range arson and illegal occupancy.

Program Objectives

To minimize crimes against the resources on the public lands; to design programs which will make these lands safe to the visiting public; and, to obtain voluntary compliance with Federal rules and regulations through sound preventive law enforcement.

Program Status

1. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers have been well received by state and local agencies, by the public and the media in California.

2. There are two Special Agents in California: a Special Agent-in-Charge in Sacramento and a Special Agent in Bakersfield. On April 7, 1978, as approved by the Secretary of the Interior, law enforcement authority was delegated to an additional 13 Law Enforcement Rangers assigned to the California Desert.

3. In addition to the full Federal 2-month law enforcement training program, a 2-week natural resource law enforcement school was designed and implemented in California for BLM Rangers. Special Agents have obtained prosecutions for thefts of minerals, timber, and desert vegetation. Four major wild horse and burro investigations are presently ongoing, and prosecution is expected in all cases.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Law enforcement authority is needed for Law Enforcement Rangers on a State-wide basis.

2. A cooperative agreement and contracting program with local law enforcement agencies is needed and could be operative in 1979 if funds are made available.

ON-SHORE ENERGY

Program Definition and Magnitude

California has the most significant geothermal program in the United States. The Department of Energy estimates that 80% of U.S. geothermal energy potential is in California and half of this potential is located under federal lands.

We are presently working on the following highest potential areas which have been identified by DOE, USGS, and industry.

Geysers KGRA (Ukiah) 25,150 acres (incl. 14,000 acres Reserved Minerals)

Coso Hot Springs KGRA (Bakersfield) 80,640 acres (70% on Navy Withdrawal)

East Mesa KGRA (Riverside) 77,000 acres

Mono-Long Valley KGRA (Forest Service) 288,000 acres

TOTAL - 463,790 acres

Non-competitive geothermal lease applications in California cover 500,000 acres of which 300,000 acres are administered by BLM. These are scattered statewide with most in low potential areas.

On-Shore oil and gas leasing in California is primarily from producing fields located in the Bakersfield District within previously leased areas. Non-competitive oil and gas leasing is speculative in nature and creates a real workload in environmental analysis and review with minimal resource production results.

Program Objectives

Concentrate leasing effort on the high potential geothermal areas for most cost beneficial results. Increase commitment to environmental baseline monitoring within areas of geothermal development. Monitor development to insure compliance with lease stipulations.

Program Status

Presently, BLM in California has 39,800 acres under competitive geothermal lease and 17,077 acres under noncompetitive lease. On BLM leases, 32 geothermal deep exploration wells have been drilled; 5 have been abandoned. Two geothermal power plants will be approved by BLM on public land this year in Southern California; a major plant (110 megawatts) is being proposed at The Geysers. In 1978, BLM will make geothermal leasing decisions on 50,000 acres in seven different areas. Geothermal EAR and leasing schedules have been developed and initiated for each area with identified significant resources. As more tracts come under lease, surface resource management of leased

tracts and compliance work with leases increases dramatically. Although a major effort is required to complete inventories and environmental analysis prior to leasing, the work really is just beginning when the lease is offered. A major competitive oil and gas sale was held this year with two more scheduled. This program is well developed and proceeds on a pipeline basis. 750,000 acres of public land are under oil and gas leases in California. Annual production is about 18 million barrels of oil and 10 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. USGS, Department of Energy, industry, and certain state agencies who advocate rapid energy development are critical of BLM in California for not making federal land available more quickly for geothermal lease.

2. Other agencies, particularly Fish & Wildlife Service, State water quality, air quality and fish and game departments and local governments affected by geothermal development are concerned about the extensive land and environmental impacts of geothermal production and are critical of BLM proceeding without full ES's or completed MFP's.

3. Leasing prior to land use planning, has the potential of conflicting with multiple use management. BLM, California believes that issuing a geothermal lease is a commitment to development and an encumbrance on the land and should be analyzed fully before such commitments are made. This opinion is not universally shared.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The increasing demand for energy is creating new proposals for powerplant sites and utility line routes in California. This demand is particularly being felt in Southern California. Nearly all the proposals in Southern California involve, in one way or another, public lands in the California Desert Conservation Area for either on-site power development, transmission, or transport of fossil fuel components.

BLM California has had the lead on major energy projects, such as the SOHIO Crude Oil Transportation system and the Sundesert Nuclear Plant; a participating role in the Palo Verde Nuclear Project; and, a coordinating lead for the western leg of the Artic Gas Pipeline. Future proposals include a coal slurry pipeline for export purposes from Utah to Long Beach; a 1000 megawatt coal-fired plant in the California Desert; a potential liquified natural gas pipeline from the coast to Bakersfield; two additional coal-fired plants proposed by PG&E in Northern Californa; as well as an undetermined series of geothermal power plants in the Desert and Geysers Area by 1990.

Program Objectives

To assure the energy development proposals involving public land are given timely priority attention to meet national energy goals.

Consider proposals through the BLM planning system and environmental analysis to determine proper land use allocations, impacts, and mitigation for projects proposed both by industry and governmental agencies.

Program Status

On-going energy projects for FY 1978-1980 include the following: (1) SOHIO Crude Oil Transmission System - Environmental Statement completed and, when right-of-way is granted, considerable effort will be required for compliance (See Program Page on SOHIO Project); (2) Sundesert Nuclear Plant - although the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has the lead in ES preparation, BLM has provided input to transmission lines systems. The draft environmental statement is completed and the final is scheduled for June 1978. This is an extremely controversial issue in California; exemption of this proposal from State law on nuclear plant projects appears dubious. (3) Palo Verde Nuclear Project - BLM California is providing support in preparation of the Environmental Statement.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Adequate lead time to insure appropriate pre-planning, staffing and quality analysis of proposed energy development is not occuring. Early knowledge of proposed projects affecting public land is necessary, since funding for the program is by advance deposit from applicants. Contracting may or may not be a feasible alternative for all components of work.

UTILITY CORRIDOR STUDY

Program Definition and Magnitude

New energy development proposals have a significant effect on the environment, resources, and uses of the public lands in California. These developments require expansion or better utilization of existing utility routes and planning of new routes for transportation of energy to, through and from California.

BLM, California, has outlined a proposal to work with the State, on contract basis, to analyze corridors in terms of environmental considerations, utility utilization, and existing and future energy demand; leading toward recommendations for joint Federal/State action on utility corridor designations as opposed to present unplanned corridor proliferation. Plans also call for analyses of fossil fuel, geothermal, solar, and nuclear energy from point of origin and development to point of energy consumption.

Program Objectives

Development of utility corridors on a regional, rather than local, basis to establish the interrelationship of energy development and transport. Define energy transportation corridors related to oil, gas, and electrical transmission as they relate to out-of-state fossil fuel and nuclear development as well as those developed in-state. Study regional aspects as opposed to reacting to individual proposals from industry. Included in the study are tele-communication sites, particularly in Southern California where these are ancillary to energy projects but part of overall operating design.

Program Status

The proposal is still pending.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Specific existing corridors are becoming over-crowded and there is a continuing and increasing piece-meal demand for new rights-of-way.

2. State, Federal, and local governments and a variety of utilities and energy users are directly involved with such proposed projects as SOHIO, Sundesert, and Palo Verde to produce and transmit power for and to Los Angeles and San Diego population areas, but no one is drawing all the different pieces together into a coherent whole picture of energy needs and supplies.

SOHIO PROJECT

Program Definition and Magnitude

State Director, California has been designated as the Authorized Officer to issue right-of-way permits and monitor compliance and construction activities on Federal land between Whittier Narrows, California and Midland, Texas for construction and conversion of more than 1,000 miles of pipeline for transmission of domestic crude oil from the Pacific Coast to the Mid-Continent.

Program Objectives

To assure safe and proper construction of new pipeline as well as safe conversion of existing line from natural gas to crude oil in a manner which will accomplish the delivery of domestic crude to the Mid-West, the Gulf, and the Eastern States in an effort to lessen America's dependency on foreign crude oil imports. At the same time, environmental aspects must be considered and environmental requirements complied with in order to prevent and/or mitigate any possible environmental damage that would be a result of the project.

Program Status

A Project Manager for the compliance team has been selected and is on board. State Offices in New Mexico and Arizona have selected compliance coordinators who will work with the Project Manager. BLM California is prepared to issue the necessary Federal permits as soon as authorization to do so has been received from the Secretary.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The final decision from FERC on El Paso Natural Gas Company's appeal for cost estimates for the gas line conversion in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas is needed before Federal rights-of-way and permits can be issued; before construction can begin; and, before a monitoring and compliance program can actually take place.

2. Necessary state and local permits are particularly extensive in California, and slow in coming. Major issues for California are the offset requirements for air quality in the Los Angeles Basin and the installation of new storage tanks adjacent to the coastline.

3. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the Federal permitting agency for port dredging and construction and, traditionally, is the last to issue permits.

WILDERNESS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Wilderness is a major environmental issue in California which, in addition to its hundreds of conservation organizations is the headquarters of the Sierra Club. Although BLM wilderness procedures are not yet final, the wilderness issue is already impacting many areas, including energy development, mining, range, forestry and ORV programs. Wilderness inventory in advance of BLM procedures is approved on two projects in California: (1) the Sundesert Nuclear Power Plant and (2) the California Desert Plan.

Program Objectives

To complete the wilderness inventory for the 12 1/2 million acres of public land in the California Desert by January 1979, the study phase by January 1980 as part of the Draft Desert Plan, and the report phase within three years of completion of the final Desert Plan in September 1980.

To complete the wilderness inventory on the balance of the public lands in California in FY 79 and to complete the reports on five of the six instant study areas in California within one year of receiving the final bureau wilderness procedures.

Program Status

BLM's Draft Wilderness Review Procedures will be presented at a public meeting in Sacramento on April 19. Presentations will also be made, with special emphasis on the California Desert, at public meetings on May 2nd and on May 3rd. Fifteen follow up desert workshops have been scheduled from May 4 to May 31. All inventory and public input information will be incorporated into a Desert-wide preliminary wilderness study area inventory by September 30. A formal 60-day public review period on this material has been scheduled for November 1 through December 30.

The Sundesert Nuclear Project Draft EIS is currently being finalized and public comment is still being sought thru meetings and letters on wilderness values existing in the Sundesert area. The information will be incorporated into the Final Project EIS. BLM is participating jointly in a wilderness study of the Big Butte (BLM) - Shinbone/Red Mt./Castle Peak (FS-Rare II) area in the Ukiah District. Completion is scheduled this year.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Failure to finalize Bureau-wide procedures by July 1979 would create added workload and delay if road and inventory policies and procedures are changed significantly. It could necessitate a re-evaluation of all areas within the Desert.

2. Work on the six instant study areas cannot begin until Bureau-wide procedures have been finalized. The ability to meet the July 1980 reporting deadline will be heavily dependent on the work requirements outlined in these procedures

3. Should changes in Bureau policy result in a narrower, more specific, interpretation of wilderness values than has been considered to date, some of the interim management decisions may come under scrutiny as having created unacceptable impacts on resources.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Program Definition and Magnitude

There are over 1.5 million off-road vehicles within the state of California. The 14,000 miles of vehicle routes and the 13 "open" areas located on the public lands are significant use areas for these vehicles. About 150 competitive vehicle events are scheduled each year on the public lands involving some 60,000 participants and 200,000 spectators. The Bureau collects about $60,000 from authorized competitive events each year.

Program Objectives

Vehicle management on the public lands in California is directed by Executive Order 11644 which require the protection of resources and minimization of conflicts among the various uses of the public lands. The Interim Critical Management Plan for off-road vehicles in the California Desert, which was developed to manage this use in 1973, has withstood the test of court actions - both by environmental and vehicle user groups. The ICMP is the only major Bureau area where present ORV designations will not be negated by pending off-road vehicle Regulations.

Program Status

The ICMP for off-road vehicles in the California Desert will loose its "interim" status in 1980 with the completion of the California Desert Plan. The off-road vehicle element of the California Desert Plan will then become an approved and on-going program. The continual growth of the off-road vehicle population is producing increasing use and presures to use additional public lands. Despite the fact that ORV regulations are still pending, vehicle management programs have had to be developed in cooperation with ORV groups in key use areas outside the Desert in California.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. FLPMA provides for ORV use in the California Desert "where appropriate". The President's Executive Order requires the prevention of ORV use that causes "adverse impact" to Natural Resources. There is continuing violent disagreement between ORV enthusiasts and environmental groups regarding the interpretation of these terms.

2. ORV groups view BLM's Wilderness program as a serious potential infringement of their "right" to use the public lands.

3. Sound, scientifically valid data on the impacts of ORV use on soils, vegetation, wildlife, and air quality is not currently sufficient.

WHITE WATER RIVER MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The popularity of White Water and related uses and its growth in recent years has placed significant pressures on BLM to manage this program. Nine rivers are receiving moderate to heavy white water use, and 11 rivers offer such potential. On the Stanislaus River in 1975 25,000 people floated the river commerically and 11,000 used the river in a non-commercial status. Commercial rafting companies grossed $650,000 on the Stanislaus River alone in 1975. Because 1976 and 1977 were drought years they were not typical of normal river use.

Program Objectives

To develop management and protection plans for all identified white water rivers by 1981.

Program Status

Management and protections plans for the Stanislaus and Merced Rivers have been developed and are in use during FY 1978. Commercial use of white water rivers is a manageable situation, relatively easy to control, and on-going. Non-commercial users, however, are a continuing problem because of inferior equipment, litter, and fires. In 1975, more than 30 non-commercial deaths occurred on white water rivers in California. Only 3 of these were on rivers under BLM management.

RECREATION LAND ACQUISITION

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM California is establishing a pilot program for FY 1979-1981 to exercise the Federal Land Policy and Management Act authority for utilization of Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (L&WCF) monies for land acquisition thus giving BLM the opportunity to tap a $966 million fund for land acquisition. BLM's current funding level is $3.3 million for FY 1978, and $5.5 million for FY 1979.

Program Objectives

To complete recreation land acquisition proposals in California for funding in FY 1979-1981; to develop and implement the set of joint instructions to be used by BLM and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) for development and analysis; and, to develop procedural steps for implementation and administration.

Program Status

Four areas have been identified for FY 1979-1980 where lands will qualify for acquisition with L&WCF monies and are listed in priority order:

1. Desert Tortoise Natural Area - The highest known concentration of Desert Tortoises.

2. Case Mountain - One of the last privately-owned stands of original old growth Giant Sequoia trees.

3. Yuba River Trail - The nation's first wilderness trail and overnight camping system for handicapped persons.

4. Eagle Lake - Provides the opportunity in the extreme northern part of the State to manage and protect an area similar to Lake Tahoe.

The initial acquisition for Case Mountain has been budgeted for FY 1979 at $500,000. Proposals for all four areas are being worked on in close coordination with HCRS. Arizona, Nevada and other State Offices are receiving assistance in proposals.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. FLPMA amendment needed to include BLM in cultural, natural, and habitat areas.

2. Over 67 areas have been identified as potential acquisitions; however present L&WCF appropriations will not accomodate the needed $86 million.

3. The development of an "inholding" program to streamline the process of acquiring small, isolated tracts critical to the management of the recreation needs.

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

Program Definition and Magnitude

The 2,350-mile Pacific Crest Trail from the Mexican to the Canadian borders, through California, Oregon and Washington, was established by the National Trails System Act. Approximately 145 miles of the trail route on both public and private land is under the management responsibility of BLM in California.

Program Objectives

To acquire and build the portion of the Trail for which BLM is responsible in order to provide the public with a nationally significant border-to-border hiking and horse riding trail.

Program Status

BLM California has completed 32 miles of trail construction in Southern California, and is presently undergoing property line surveys, trail location identification, and preliminary land owner contacts in preparation for future acquisition action.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Landowners have been unwilling to grant easements.

2. Condemnation for easement is presently prohibited because Congress has not yet concurred in amending legislation to provide limited condemnation. Lack of such authority could prevent completion of the Trail in Southern California.

3. Motorcyclists are using the completed parts of the Trail illegally. Because the Trail lies outside the California Desert, BLM Law Enforcement authority does not exist to handle the problem.

KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

Program Definition and Magnitude

The King Range National Conservation Area which comprises 60,000 acres of timbered mountains, grassy hills, and rugged coastline in Northern California was authorized by passage of the "King Range Act" on October 21, 1970. The area was designated the nation's first National Conservation Area in October 1974 upon completion of a management plan and an environmental statement by BLM.

Program Objectives

To consolidate and manage the public lands within the area under the development of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated land use plan, indicating primary and secondary land uses; develop reasonable mining regulations to protect scenic and esthetic values; acquire land or interest in land by donation, purchase or exchange and to use "cash" to equalize exchange values. Condemnation of land or interest in land is limited to only those situations where private land is devoted to uses not compatible with the purposes of the Act.

Program Status

Major program thrust to date has been land consolidation through the exchange process. 9,205 acres of private land have been acquired through exchange, and 980 acres have been acquired through direct purchase which includes the condemnation of a 360-acre parcel. This is the first and only condemnation action to date for a non-conforming land use (filed August 1975 (John Farr)). An additional 4,239 acres are scheduled to be acquired through exchange this fiscal year. Surface mining regulations were finalized and published in 1976. There are four BLM campgrounds in the area, as well as the King Range National Recreation Trail and a 3,900-acre Wilderness Study Area. The management plan has divided the range into seven zones to meet the requirement of the King Range Act.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The authorized acquisition ceiling of $1.5 million has been exhausted. Additional funds are now being sought through legislative avenues.

2. Depletion of the authorized acquisition ceiling has frustrated efforts to pay the Farr Judgment in Condemnation. Approximately $120,000 plus interest remains unpaid.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California is unique in the diversity, magnitude and antiquity of its cultural, historical and paleontological resources. It has been estimated that a cultural resource site will be found on every 100 acres of BLM land in California, and one out of every 3 sites found will be of National Register significance. BLM must locate and provide for the management and protection of these cultural values as part of every planning decision and resource use authorized. In addition, the State of California now has a Native American Heritage Commission and is actively pursuing the protection of all cultural values held by living Native Americans including sacred and ceremonial sites, many of which are on the public lands.

Program Objectives

To identify and protect those cultural resources on public lands, or on lands which may be affected by BLM actions; to determine the best management for these cultural values in relation to public use and enjoyment, scientific study, and Native American community concerns; and to provide for other uses of the public lands without destroying or damaging cultural, historic and paleontological values.

Program Status

Cultural resource inventories, as part of the planning and environmental analysis process for priority developments and resource use authorizations (energy, range, forestry, ORV use, the Desert Plan), are requiring the total cultural resource capability, both staff and contracted, in California.

Twenty archeological study permits are approved annually by BLM in California for scientific and educational investigation purposes.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Loss of cultural sites is a critical problem, especially in the California Desert, where approixmately one-third of the estimated 40,000 important sites on public lands have been vandalized. The same situation prevails in other areas of the state.

2. A major difficulty exists in hiring competent and experienced archeological staff, at all levels, on a timely basis due to poor Civil Service Evaluation procedures.

3. A growing conflict exists between the Native American Community and the professional archaeological community in California. This may seriously impact key use authorization decisions. An example is the Coso Geothermal lease area.

NON-ENERGY MINERALS

Program Definition and Magnitude

For all mineral commodities from all lands, California ranks third nation-wide in production, and first in total value. The California Desert Conservation Area produces about half of all the state's minerals, leads the nation in rare earths, asbestos and borax, and has high potential for iron, uranium, aluminum, precious metals, copper, talc, gypsum, and salines.

On public lands, California ranks second in the nation in the production of saleable mineral materials: $2.5 million annually. Leasable mineral production ranks California second in potash (200,000 tons/year) and sodium (1 million tons/year). No production figures are available for locatable minerals from public lands, but there are over 1 million mining claims on file in County offices in the State.

Program Objectives

To provide for the production of non-energy mineral resources from the public lands in California with responsible care for other resources and environmental values; and to minimize surface damage to other resources in cooperation with State and local agencies and the mineral industry. To implement an efficient system of Mining Claim Recordation in accordance with FLPMA.

Program Status

BLM California has established a new and innovative mineral inventory process as part of the California Desert Plan. Mineral Patent application processing is nearly current. The Material Sales program is meeting production needs but is not under full management. Mining Claim Recordation is underway with 10,000 claims filed, but adjudication and processing is inadequate.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The Los Padres National Forest phosphate lease with potential impacts on the California Condor, an endangered species, has been under Secretarial review for more than a year and is not resolved.

2. Mining Claim Recordation will increase dramatically by 1979 and an efficient system for handling this workload has not been completed by BLM yet.

3. BLM and Interior's role in mining claim validation on National Forest lands has publically involved BLM in serious Forest Service/miner controversies in California.

MINING REGULATION

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM must regulate mining activity in areas of wilderness potential (Section 603(c) of FLPMA). In addition, Section 601(f) requires regulation of mining for the entire California Desert Conservation Area. BLM must coordinate with State agencies and counties, which have similar duties under State surface mining law covering essentially all mining in California, including that on Federal land. Common standards and procedures, which do not now exist, will lessen confusion and duplication, and aid enforcement of both Federal and state statutes. This increases importance of the BLM mining claim recordation program, as state law requires permits for any significant surface disturbance.

Program Objectives

To manage mining activity in keeping with the other uses and resources of the public lands and to optimize mineral production on public lands while protecting the productive potential of these lands for all their other resource values.

Program Status

BLM regulations for Section 601/603 not yet issued. We are regulating now by demand letter in wilderness potential areas pending issuance of regulations. State program requires company plans be submitted to Counties by April 28, 1978. Staff coordination with State Division of Mines and Geology as well as key Counties now underway to assure county permits meet our standards and enforcement requirements, as determined on a case-by-case basis. Extremely sensitive both to industry which fears over-regulation and to conservation groups who demand maximum protection of environmental values.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. No surface management mining regulations, required under FLPMA, for the California Desert have been issued.

2. Until Wilderness Study Areas are established by completion of the inventory phase of BLM's Wilderness programs, all public lands must be treated on an Ad Hoc basis for potential conflict between mining activity and wilderness.

3. Agreement between State and Federal government on authorities for mining regulations has not been achieved.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Protection, management and the collection and adoption of wild horses and burros is required in accordance by Public Law 92-195 and is critical to protect the lands on which the horses as well as wildlife species and domestic livestock depend. There are presently some 3,800 wild horses and 6,500 burros on public lands in California.

Program Objectives

To maintain horse and burro population levels in line with proper use of the soil and vegetation resource and to maintain a viable ecosystem for all other natural resources, including non-game and wildlife species. Planned levels for California are 1600 horses and 670 burros.

Program Status

To date in California we have rounded up 1100 horses and 600 burros in 1978. At average herd increases of 18% per year, this means we should remove 2200 horses and 5600 burros in FY 1979; however program levels will only achieve the removal of 1500 horses and 200 burros in FY 79. Presently, there are 1,000 horses and burros living with adoptors in California. Three adoption/distribution centers are proposed in California.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Only 10% of the many adoption mistreatment cases reported in California can be followed up and only 1% of the adopted animals can be visually checked.

2. The animals are being rounded up more rapidly than the adoption program can handle, but we are not gaining significantly on horse and burro populations.

3. A serious law enforcement problem exists. We are now investigating several individuals illegally rounding up horses for commercial purposes.

4. No data exists as to what effect the round ups are having on the dynamics of the animal population.

WILDLIFE

Program Definition and Magnitude

Wildlife habitat and wildlife species on public lands in California are more diverse than in any other public land state. There are 23 major vegetation associations ranging from redwood forest to chaparral to hot desert. In many instances, habitat types are one-of-a-kind and extremely susceptible to deterioration or complete destruction.

Program Objectives

To conduct wildlife inventory on those areas scheduled for planning and for environmental analysis of energy, grazing, and timber harvest programs; to protect, maintain, and enhance a natural diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat; to protect, maintain, and enhance critical habitats for all endangered wildlife species; and, to develop, implement, and evaluate habitat management plans and projects in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies.

Program Status

Present major emphasis is on collecting data to show distribution of wildlife, seasonal movements and habitat preferences, extent or importance of various habitat types, and impacts of other programs. In most instances, the significant data needs are related to nongame wildlife. The California Department of Fish and Game has encouraged BLM to expand its efforts in studying, inventorying, and managing nongame species. To assist in collecting these data, we developed a system of habitat classification, set standards for adequate inventories, and refined the techniques for collecting wildlife data. This system has been adopted, in large part, for Bureau-wide implementation. California's habitat management plan efforts include four plans implemented in past years and four others ready for implementations. One of the latter will be initiated in FY 1978.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Existing wildlife inventory data are inadequate to meet needs of range and forestry environmental statements, as well as such programs as energy, the California Desert and the Bureau Planning System.

2. The standards adopted for conducting wildlife inventories are sound, but data collection is expensive.

3. Habitat management plans already developed can not be fully implemented on the ground, including the plan for the Desert Tortoise Natural Area.

4. Systems to monitor the changes in wildlife habitat and wildlife populations have not been fully implemented to evaluate the effects of management practices and verify predictions.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains 31 Federally listed and 49 State-listed rare, threatened, or endangered animals, as well as 285 plants proposed for Federal listing — more than in any of the other 48 conterminous states! Twenty-two of the animals and an estimated 75 of the plants occur on public lands. Endangered species considerations affect almost the entire sphere of BLM operations in California.

Program Objectives

To comply with the Endangered Species Act through the BLM planning system and formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Act; to delineate Critical Habitats and implement habitat management plans to conserve rare, threatened, and endangered species; to conduct specialized inventories that will increase the adequacy of required compliance; and to coordinate with other agencies, conservation groups, schools and universities, and other interested parties to avoid duplication of effort and the possible adverse effects of cumulative actions by different agencies.

Program Status

California BLM has the Bureau's only State Office Endangered Species Coordinator, and each District Office has designated endangered plant and endangered wildlife coordinators. BLM in California has developed much of the policy and guidance which has been adopted Bureauwide. Additional inventory is needed for program implementation. Two habitat management plans are under development. Interagency and intergovernmental coordination is excellent. More field initiatives will assist formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Compliance with the January 4, 1978, regulations on interagency cooperation (Section 7 consultation) will be hindered by presently inadequate inventories and Critical Habitat delineations.

2. Without the requisite consultation, based on sound biological facts, many programs could be stopped either locally or regionally through legal means. These programs include oil and gas leasing, geothermal leasing, off-road vehicles events, desert planning, timber production, grazing, and many others.

3. Conflicts between the General Mining Law of 1872 and the Endangered Species Act preclude many forthright efforts to conserve such species.

SOILS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Soils resources, which are basic to the productive potential of public lands are complex in California. Most of the 750 soils series, representing 9 of 10 soils orders mapped in California, occur on public lands. Many are unstable, erodible, fragile and highly susceptible to damage and loss of productivity.

Program Objectives

Provide sound basic soil data for all BLM planning, environmental analyses and project actions in California. Determine the impact on soils of key land use activities: energy development, ORV use, livestock grazing, timber management, construction. Manage to protect soil resource productivity on the public lands in California.

Program Status

Soils inventories are underway in the California Desert, and in connection with Range and Forest environmental statements. Presently, adequate data exists on 4.2 million acres out of 16 million. A strong cooperative effort is being made with the Soil Conservation Service to conduct surveys. The California Desert program is using LANDSAT imagery to expand soil resource interpretations. The development of management guidelines based on sound data about the impact of resource uses on soils is beginning, but very little has been done.

MAJOR ISSUE

BLM in California has experienced excellent cooperation from the Soil Conservation Service; however, SCS will not be able to continue their input without reimbursement.

AIR QUALITY

Program Definition and Magnitude

Air quality is one of the major political and environmental issues in California. BLM is 10 years behind the time in starting its air resources program. The State of California Air Resources Board is one of the most aggressive state agencies in formulating programs and policies which directly affect Bureau actions within the Nation. As examples of actions the Bureau must respond to in association with air quality are recreation ORV's, wilderness, energy development, timber sales, prescribed burning, and waste disposal.

Program Objectives

To assure that BLM activities comply with all Federal, State, and local air quality standards; to develop baseline data for airshed decisions, and, to review off-site air pollution sources to assure non-degradation of the air quality of the public lands.

Program Status

Recently the Forest Service, Park Service, and BLM in California issued a joint air resources policy. This is the first such policy issued in the Bureau. A contract for climatology and air quality information statewide is underway to be used for EIS/EAR and planning data. We have completed a contract for air quality data in the California Desert Conservation Area, hired a meterologist, and initiated studies to assess the impacts of ORV's on air quality.

The Chemise Mountain Wilderness Study Area in the King Range is being assessed for reclassification to a Class I area.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Air quality intrusions into wilderness study areas and wilderness areas will become critical in future years.

2. Air quality impacts may be the decisive factor in permitting energy development such as coal, geothermal, and nuclear in California. Air basins off public lands are already impacting these lands and may prevent development of public resources.

3. The 1977 Clean Air Act amendments place air quality redesignations almost entirely with the State agencies and BLM is not prepared to participate in this process.

WATER QUALITY

Program Definition and Magnitude

Through an interagency agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, the California State Office takes an active role in Section 208 Water Planning mandated by the Federal Clean Water Act and is currently the only BLM State Office actively involved in such a program for public lands within a State. Coordination and cooperation has been effected and is underway between the State Office and the California State Water Resources Control Board to aid in solving the State's water quality problems.

Program Objectives

To provide hydrology/water quality expertise to all District Offices and to develop best management practices for all activities in order to minimize detrimental impacts on water quality. Management is being provided with adequate water resource input to assist in land management decisions, both in the Bureau Planning System and in the Environmental Impact Statement effort and a base line data base is being developed for water quality and quantity.

Program Status

The State Office is currently under contract to the California State Water Resources Control Board to do 208 planning on the public lands. A core team of 6 hydrologist/water quality specialists has been set up in the State Office to accomplish this task upon the completion of which each District Office will be provided a qualified specialist to initiate a District water quality program. This team is currently assessing all water pollution "hot spots" on public lands and will be developing best management practices with the initial effort centered on grazing and road construction. The "Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan" is presently being updated and the "solid waste disposal plan/status report" is being prepared. Water quality monitoring and the gathering of base line data in the northern districts is underway, along with the groundwater study in the California Desert and geothermal areas.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. There is virtually no quantification of the water quality problems occuring on public lands in California, due to a lack of adequate water monitoring.

2. Federal funding under Public Law 92-500 has been authorized but has not been obtained by BLM for implementation of responsibilities under the laws.

WITHDRAWALS

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM, California, has initiated a program to eliminate a backlog of 130 withdrawal and restoration applications pending at the time of enactment of FLPMA. The pre-FLPMA withdrawal applications affect approximately 583,000 acres of public lands of which 463,000 acres are for military purposes, 95,000 acres for Reclamation purposes, 9,000 acres for Forest Service programs and 16,000 are for wildlife purposes. Pre-FLPMA restoration applications affect approximately 379,000 acres of public lands of which 135,000 acres were withdrawn for military purposes, 140,000 withdrawn for Reclamation purposes, and 102,000 included in U.S. Geological Survey Powersite Classifications. FLPMA mandates completion by 1991.

Program Objectives

Completion of pre-FLPMA case actions within the 15-year period specified by FLPMA; complete 80% of pre-FLPMA applications by FY 1980; and process all post-FLPMA withdrawal and restoration applications within 2-years of receipt, as specified by FLPMA.

Program Status

BLM California case closures have been delayed this fiscal year pending review at Washington level and issuance of the Public Land Orders. As of April 1, 1978, 15 pre-FLPMA withdrawal and 21 restoration cases are awaiting final secretarial action. This year case completions are not exceeding new cases and no progress is anticipated on the backlog situation.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Many military withdrawals were created during World War II for bombing ranges. Upon relinquishment of these lands, the military refuses to certify that the lands are decontaminated. Restoration of these lands subject to a disclaimer of liability by Interior does not absolve the United States of liability. BLM must determine whether Interior should accept accountability for contaminated lands. The majority of military lands recommended for restoration in California fall within this category.

WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

Program Definition and Magnitude

FLPMA mandates the review of existing withdrawals on Federal lands within 15 years (by October 21, 1991). In California, such review will be required on approximately 20 million acres. The initial step is to research and compile a complete inventory of all existing withdrawals in a state with 4800 townships to be audited. Withdrawn properties not being properly utilized must be identified and, where practical, modified or amended to provide multiple use. Where possible, use of the land through alternative methods such as rights-of-way or cooperative agreements can be considered instead of formal withdrawal. The total inventory must be incorporated into BLM's strategic information system.

Program Objectives

To insure that all existing withdrawals are valid and in the public interest.

Program Status

The first member of the withdrawal review staff was appointed in March 1978 to begin the inventory with a completion date of FY 1979 anticipated. Manual regulations are being written and inventory format finalized. Meanwhile, compilation of withdrawal inventory on the California Desert Conservation Area is underway.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Arbitration with agencies holding withdrawals will be a major factor. Success is dependent on timely participation by other agencies, particularly to Dept. of Defense.

2. The 863,646 acres of public land withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation are susceptible to cooperative or rights-of-way management rather than withdrawal; however, such a program may meet with solid resistance by Bureau of Reclamation.

STATE INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the Enabling Acts, the State of California is entitled to surveyed Sections 16 and 36 in every township in support of the common school system. BLM California has implemented a program to determine the extent of the State's remaining entitlement to indemnity or in-lieu lands in satisfaction for those school lands previously lost to the State, and the extent of the unsurveyed lands in-place, the title to which will be vested in the State upon completion of survey.

Program Objectives

Determination of State's remaining entitlement to school lands; satisfaction of State's remaining entitlement; and, verification and adjustment of any over-certifications made to the State.

Program Status

A preliminary audit has been conducted by BLM and reviewed, in part, by the State Land Commission. The audit shows a remaining entitlement of 105,000 acres in California, of which 52,000 acres are unsurveyed lands which the State will take in place upon survey. No school land surveys are presently programmed. The balance of the State's entitlement acreage will be satisfied upon application for indemnity or in-lieu selections. No applications are presently pending.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The State has no applications pending for indemnity selections and is, instead, considering selecting a large block or blocks of public land. The Bureau currently has 14,000 acres of lands classified as suitable for indemnity selections, for which the State has made no application. In view of the recent holding in the matter of Utah v. Kleppe, the State of California prefers to await a final court decision before proceeding. Should the final decision hold that the Department of the Interior is obligated to pass title to any lands selected by a State, irrespective of value, the State of California will, no doubt, select high value mineral, timber, or recreational lands in California.

2. The State has proposed a massive State/Federal land exchange program in order to block up respective land holdings. The State's proposal is to select large blocks of Federal lands, on an acre-for-acre basis. Approximately 50% of the State's offered lands have been identified as unsuitable for BLM programs.

LANDS TRESPASS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Trespass on the public lands constitutes a major conflict with, and adversely affects, BLM programs in California. Of the total estimated lands trespass workload of 1,500 suspected and confirmed cases, approximately 70% involve unauthorized occupancies for residential purposes. A majority of these occupancies are believed to have originated under guise of the mining laws. Other types of lands-related trespass include right-of-way, agricultural and unlawful enclosures.

Program Objectives

Acquisition of an accurate inventory of all lands-related trespass on public lands within the State. Development and implementation of a plan to examine and process existing trespass cases to completion. Conduct of a vigorous program to prevent new land trespass occurrences.

Program Status

In a lands program package developed in FY 1974, a potential workload of 1,300 cases was estimated. This has increased to an estimated workload of 1,500 cases in FY 1978. During the past four-year period, a closure of only 221 lands trespass cases was reported.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Every case of lands trespass that is ignored serves to convince the public that BLM is incapable of proper management of the public lands, and encourages further trespass.

2. Implementation of a viable program for resolution of lands-related trespass cases requires realty specialists, mining engineers, cadastral engineers, appraisers, and public affairs personnel, as well as substantial legal services from the Regional Solicitor and the U.S. Attorney.

COMMUNICATION SITES

Program Definition and Magnitude

In California, BLM manages 67 developed mountain peaks for communication site purposes and more than 200 peaks having a potential for future development. Of the existing developed peaks, more than 200 rights-of-way have been authorized for multiple use communications sites. Through shared community repeaters, each site has a potential of several hundred secondary users. California, BLM has developed and is implementing a program which provides for the orderly development and management of these sites.

Program Objectives

The identification and elimination of unauthorized uses of existing sites and the development of guidelines for compliance checks. A handbook will be developed to guide field personnel in working with the public in the development of communication sites.

Program Status

California has developed and published a handbook on communication sites, and has requested Denver Service Center input to prepare and publish an updated and more comprehensive handbook. A program has been initiated to eliminate existing trespass uses of existing sites and several key sites have already been surveyed.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The magnitude of the demand for use of the land for communication sites has forced the Federal Communications Commission to abandon regulations for coordination, leaving BLM and the U.S. Forest Service with insurmountable electromagnetic interference and trespass problems.

2. BLM is currently processing communication site uses as a right-of-way under Title V of FLPMA. Actually, such uses should be processed as business sites under Section 302 of FLPMA allowing BLM to deal with one primary user established by competitive bidding.

3. Rather than fair market value, rental should be based on percentage of the gross profit from the site in order to divorce the Bureau from resolving electromagnetic problems which are clearly the province of the Federal Communication System.

EASEMENT ACQUISITIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

A preliminary inventory of access needs conducted in 1966-67, indicated an easement acquisition program involving the purchase of over 1200 easements primarily for timber production and public access. Changing private land uses, particularly rural subdivisions, has increased this figure to over 3000 easements. This is caused by widely scattered blocks of public land, many of which, though small in area, have exceptionally high public resource values.

Program Objective

Emphasis in acquisition has been, and continues to be, limited to meeting timber harvest commitments except for recreation acquisition (see Recreation Land Acquisition Program page) and responding to special acquisition efforts such as King Range and the Pacific Crest Trail. (See Program Pages on each)

Program Status

The State's acquisition program for FY 1978 consists of 42 projects containing 125 easement transactions. Approximately 25% of the easements will be acquired during FY 1978 with the balance carried forward into FY 1979 and 1980 together with the addition of "new acquisition starts.".

MAJOR ISSUES

1. More and more private landowners object to granting easements voluntarily. An increase in the number of condemnation actions is expected.

2. Acquiring access simultaneously with program production results in failure to meet program commitments when access negotiations fail, however, program capability can only accommodate immediate needs and does not include acquiring land or interest in land well in advance of future program needs.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Program Definition and Magnitude

On-the-ground location is the basic, and initial, requirement of management for public lands and resources. BLM is the official surveyor for all Federal lands. In California, this amounts to 45 percent of the state's land surface.

Program Objectives

To resurvey all public lands surveyed prior to 1910 that are found to be fradulent, or which were not monumented with acceptable materials. Most of the surveys needed in California fit this category.

Program Status

Detached project offices have been established at three locations to benefit the minerals and timber programs. Another project office has been established under cooperation agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

California took the lead in the lower 48 States in utilizing the helicopter-supported auto surveyor to execute dependent resurveys in 5 townships in FY 1977. We are programing to resurvey 11 more townships in FY 1979 and 1980.

An updated map identifying Federal land responsibilities in California; California Desert maps showing off-road vehicle use and designations; mineral management and surface mineral status maps; and, planning unit maps are all in production.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Original surveys in California were greatly distorted because of incomplete or fradulent surveys and need to be redone with present technology equipment.

2. Recruitment is difficult because of a nation-wide shortage of qualified cadastral surveyors willing to accept Federal employment.

3. With the current budget of $877,000 and a personnel component of 28 permanents and 25 - 50 temporaries, the required surveys will be completed in 550 years.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM California provides direct fire protection on 16,204,000 acres of public lands under its jurisdiction and contracts with the California Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service for protection services on an additional 2,362,000 acres.

Program Objectives

To recognize the natural role of fire and use it to help achieve resource management objectives; and, to minimize losses from fire to the public lands and resources.

Program Status

In FY 1977, California suffered major losses from wildland fires throughout the State. However, public lands experienced only 220 fires and BLM held those to a total of 11,750 acres, or approximately 4,000 acres less than the 10-year average. Budget for FY 1978 is $1,696,000, including $850,000 assigned to presuppression service contracts with the U.S. Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry. Interagency agreements and operating plans with those services and the National Park Service effectively combine efforts to utilize resources and reduce losses to wildland areas. Prescribed burning has been initiated in four Districts, with approximately 4,000 acres successfully burned in 1977. BLM, Forest Service and the National Park Service in California have jointly issued a Fire Management Policy Statement.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Expertise, planning procedures, and total technology in prescribed burning procedures must be increased to safely implement the program.

2. Contract payments for presuppression services from other agencies are based on prel970 cost estimates and have never been adjusted to reflect increased costs. Present requests for annual increases total $500,000, payment of which would reduce the remaining fire management program to 20% of the total present budget.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Program Definition and Magnitude

There are 7,035 schools in California and Environmental Education is an important part of the curriculum. Public lands in California are vitally important for field environmental education experiences. A recent study, done as part of the California Desert Plan inventory, shows that there were at least 250,000 educational use days yearly on the public lands in the California Desert alone.

Program Objectives

To provide environmental education programs in California so that the generation currently in school will become citizens who are aware of the resources; uses and values of their public lands. To insure that the educational values of the public land are protected and made available for public use.

Program Status

Two environmental education primary grade classroom kits "Sand In Your Shoes" and "Desert Decisions" have been developed by BLM in California and are being used in 9 school districts. BLM's second "Desert Awareness" event, bringing together University level desert resource specialists and off-road vehicle users on the ground, will be conducted April 29-30, 1978. The first event attracted 200 participants and the goal is for user groups to initiate their own events with BLM assistance. The first Desert Research Center, under a cooperative agreement with BLM and seven California university campuses has been established at Soda Springs. "NEWSBEAT", BLM California's monthly publication will start a special project incorporating an environmental education article aimed at 6th grade students; first in 270 elementary schools in San Bernardino County and if successful in all 5,500 elementary schools in the state. BLM's first extension course for teachers on public land in California has been initiated this year.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO)

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM Managers and employees at all levels throughout the State participate in EEO Program development and execution. Forty-two employees serve in part-time EEO positions including Coordinators, Counselors and Committee members.

Program Objectives

The BLM California EEO Program's primary objectives are to attract qualified women and minorities into BLM jobs at all levels of the organization; to maintain a viable EEO Counseling Program; and to build the Cooperative Education Program into an effective source of future managers and specialists.

Present employees are provided opportunities through Upward Mobility training, and a growing career counseling program.

Program Status

For the past two years we have been making good progress. Affirmative Action Plans are developed that are realistic and the goals are being achieved. The number of women in professional positions has increased 100% (from 6 to 12) at the GS-11 level, and 400% (from 2 to 8) at the GS-12 level. There has been a modest increase in the total number of minority employees. We are increasing our Cooperative Education Agreements with Universities from two to four and expect to place our first graduate during FY 1978.

To make more substantial progress we need the strength and focus that a full-time program manager can engender. We are currently advertising for an EEO Officer and plan to fill the position prior to drafting our FY 1979 Affirmative Action Plan.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. Certain Civil Service rules, particularly Veterans Preference, frustrate attempts to hire highly qualified women and minorities.

2. The number of minority graduates in Natural Resource disciplines significantly limits available candidates.

3. A limited number of vacancies at any one time make State by State EEO oriented recruitment efforts extremely costly in terms of results. BLM wide- or preferably Federal Natural Resource Agency wide-recruitment would be far more productive.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains the nation's second greatest concentration of mass communications media, serving a large and diverse population in a number of major urban centers and throughout widespread rural areas. There are 135 daily newspapers; 400 weeklies; nearly 50 magazines of general and special circulation; 60 commercial television stations; and, 300 commercial radio stations. There are approximately 800 environmental and conservation organizations within the state, and a large and vocal assortment of user groups. California has the nation's largest Congressional Delegation; a well-staffed, full-time State Legislature; a large, complex state government; 58 counties many with budgets running to hundreds of millions; and innumerable local districts and boards, with which Federal coordination and cooperation must be effected.

Program Objectives

Establish and maintain public awareness of, and involvement in the management of the uses and resources of their public lands. To develop support for sound management through open and accurate communication and information services; maintain effective liaison with State and local governments and with a variety of user organizations and environmental groups.

Program Status

The monthly California Newsletter, BLM NEWSBEAT, with a circulation of 7,500 is effective in keeping news media and key groups and individuals informed of BLM programs in California. Five of the six Districts will have full-time professional Public Affairs Officers by the end of FY 1978. Effective use of television has bolstered public involvement in the California Desert Program and developed broad awareness of the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. The uncertain and frequently last minute notices of rule making, public meetings, and programs to implement FLPMA confuses the public and requires major unplanned efforts to implement.

2. Bureau wide development of informational materials, brochures, publications, news, film and television is lacking and requires extensive duplicative field effort to keep the public aware of their public lands and BLM's management efforts and responsibilities in a time of rapid changes.

YCC - YACC

Program Definition and Magnitude

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) are related national programs designed to provide meaningful employment and work experience in a conservation-oriented environment to young people between the ages of 15 and 24.

Program Objectives

To accomplish needed conservation work through the meaningful employment of young people from all elements of the community, and to increase youth understanding and appreciation of the Nation's natural environment and heritage.

Program Status

For the last three years, California BLM, with the Chico Unified School District, has been sponsoring the Nation's only year-round YCC camp, providing a very positive work-learning experience for 150 youths. This camp is being studied by the Department of the Interior as a model for future year-round programs. For the fourth year, California BLM will sponsor three additional summer YCC programs, accommodating a total of 56 enrollees.

BLM sponsors two 100-man non-residential YACC camps and contemplates establishing a third 150-man camp. The existing camps are inter-agency in scope, providing a work force for all federal agencies in the area. Through YACC, 13 youths have been placed in support positions within the State Office. YACC enrollees provide a very positive work force and their units of accomplishment have been above expectations. They have achieved respect and support from all levels of management.

MAJOR ISSUES

1. A critical need exists for female and minority work leaders in both YACC camps. Veterans' preference has been the insurmountable barrier for hiring female and minority staff members.

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